

# Carmen May Try to Tie Up City To-night

## LINER SUNK BY U-BOAT; MANY KILLED

### Italian Ship Letimbro's Passengers Fired On.

## FIVE LIFE BOATS ARE SMASHED

### Women and Children in Them—Nine Vessels in All Destroyed.

London, Aug. 4.—The Italian mail steamer Letimbro has been sunk by a submarine, and twenty-eight survivors have arrived at Malta, says a Reuter dispatch from that place. Two boat-loads of survivors have also arrived at Syracuse.

The Letimbro carried a crew of fifty-seven, and her passengers numbered 113. It is believed that a large number of them lost their lives. The passengers included women and children.

Survivors report that a submarine was observed at a distance of about 6,000 metres. It fired a warning shot, and then gave chase, firing continuously for half an hour. It finally overtook the Letimbro, which had begun to lower boats.

Many Killed by Shellfire.

"The submarine," adds the dispatch, "continued its bombardment, smashing five boats, the occupants of which perished. Some of the survivors say that many were killed by shellfire."

All the crew of the Italian brig Rialto, torpedoed by an Austrian submarine, have arrived at Malta.

The sudden outbreak of German submarine activity, chiefly in the Baltic, has given rise to much speculation here as to whether it heralds the much-discussed resumption of the lawless submarine warfare abandoned under President Wilson's threats. Today's reports tell of the torpedoing of one neutral vessel and the sinking of three other neutral vessels, four British ships besides the Letimbro, as well as several trawlers. This is the largest number of vessels reported sunk in one day since the German promise was given. Details have not yet been received, so it is uncertain what warning was given.

The Swedish steamer Hudiksvall was torpedoed by a German submarine last night in the Baltic, while on a voyage from Sweden to Finland, according to a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm. The captain, with twelve of the crew and five women, took to the boats, and reached the Swedish coast.

The Cocker Line steamship Britannic, of 3,487 tons gross, has been sunk, it was announced at Lloyd's shipping agency to-day. She was unarmed.

The British sailing vessel Margaret Sutton, 197 tons gross, also has been sunk.

Lloyd's also announced that the British steamship Heighington, of 2,800 tons gross, had been sunk. She was unarmed.

Lloyd's also reports that the following vessels have been sunk: Steamer Oscar, Swedish, 368 tons. Fate of crew unknown. Steamer Vermland, Swedish, 213 tons. Fate of crew unknown. Steamer John Wilson, Norwegian, 197 tons. Crew saved.

Stockholm, Aug. 2 (via London, Aug. 3).—The Swedish steamers Pitea, of 644 tons gross, and Temis, of 638 tons gross, both bound for Rauma, Finland, with a cargo of general freight, have been seized by German warships.

Copenhagen, Aug. 3.—The "Politiken" reports that the Danish steamer Katholm, a vessel of 1,201 tons, has been sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean Sea. The crew was saved.

## WOULD KILL AMERICANS WHO FIGHT GERMANY

### Treat Neutrals in Foe's Ranks as Franc-Tireurs, Paper Demands.

London, Aug. 3.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung," says a dispatch from the Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam, reproduces from the "Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung" of Essen a remarkable letter arguing that Germany has the right to treat as common murderers any subjects of neutral states caught fighting on the side of Germany's enemies. The letter, in part, says:

"We are waging no war with the United States, but North Americans whom we encounter with arms in their hands ought to be treated as franc-tireurs and shot."

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" asks if the Rheinische Journal would consider it legal for England to have shot German who fought against the British in the Transvaal.

## Anglo-French Drive After Five Weeks

### Success and Failure of the Allies at the Somme and the Effect Upon the Russian Attack—What the Present Halt in the West Signifies.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

After five weeks it is patent that the Anglo-French offensive has come to one of those halts which are the familiar detail of contemporary operations, when the attack fails to pierce the enemy lines in the opening thrust. Berlin is amply justified in its assertion that the effort to pierce the Somme front has so far failed; it may be warranted in its assertion that the effort has permanently failed, but of that there is no proof.

Going back to the Verdun precedent, we shall find interesting evidence. The Germans attacked the French first line on February 23. They made very material progress for several days, rather more than the Anglo-French drive has made, but on a much narrower front. Then came a marked pause. There was a renewal of desperate effort and material progress in March, but it was not until April 9 that there was again undertaken a wholesale and tremendous attack.

The more careful of European military critics in the Allied or neutral journals have agreed that the check of April 9 marked the absolute failure of the German effort to pierce the French lines at Verdun, and that from that date onward the struggle took on a different character and became siege warfare, and not a piercing operation.

We are all familiar with the reasons for the lulls or pauses in these attacks. New stores of ammunition have to be brought up. Heavy artillery has to be moved forward to the new lines when a successful attack has gained several miles. Fresh divisions have to be put in to replace those used up by previous effort.

Now, it is certain that within a few days we shall see another Anglo-French attack wholly analogous to the German operation of April 9 before Verdun. It may be that this will fail to pierce the German lines. If it does, the Verdun example will justly contribute to creating the impression that the chance of piercing the lines on the Somme front has passed, since so many weeks have been allowed to the Germans to prepare new defences behind the threatened point. Then we must look for a continuation of the attack here along the lines that Verdun has made familiar or else expect an attack at some other point on the Western front.

But, having pointed out the resemblances to the Verdun operation, it is necessary to emphasize the differences. First of all, the Somme operation is not, like that at Verdun, an isolated operation. With no other business on her hands at the moment Germany turned all her resources against France and tried to put her out of the war by a sudden and colossal blow at Verdun. But the Anglo-French operation at the Somme is only one part of the Allied offensive.

Thus, while the Germans have temporarily or permanently held up

## BAYONNE BABIES DRINK BEER INSTEAD OF MILK

### Officials Seek to Put Them on the Dairy Wagon.

Bayonne, N. J., babies are tipplers. A report submitted yesterday to the board of directors of the city's Child Welfare Station by Dr. W. W. Ribba, medical examiner, shows a majority of the infants in the foreign section are started out on a diet of beer long before they are old enough to lift their tiny feet to a shiny brass rail.

"Most of the foreign babies in Bayonne begin receiving their daily portion of beer as soon as they are weaned," Dr. Ribba said last night. "In some instances, it is due to the fact that beer is cheaper than cow's milk, and in others to the belief that it is a better diet. As a matter of fact, the stomach of every baby who receives any quantity of beer regularly is burned so badly that the child, in after years, is a perfect subject for every epidemic—including infantile paralysis—that sweeps the country."

Bayonne health authorities are considering a plan to make the babies teetotalers.

## WIFE OFFERS TO SWAP ALIMONY FOR HUSBAND

### But He Prefers Freedom and She Goes Home Crying.

"Hey, mister, I don't want this alimony. You can take it and give me back my husband."

Mrs. Mary Maette thus addressed Probation Officer Arthur Thornton in Bayonne yesterday. She and her husband had been separated for a year and the husband had been ordered to pay her \$5 weekly.

The probation officer communicated with the husband, but he refused to return. His wife went home crying.

## BULGAR RAID FOILED BY RUMANIAN GUARDS

### Ferdinand's Soldiers Tried to Seize Island in Danube.

London, Aug. 3.—An attempt by Bulgarian soldiers to seize an island in the Rumanian waters of the Danube River close to the town of Giurgievo has caused a sensation there, according to reports received by Bucharest newspapers.

Rumanian frontier guards discovered the Bulgarians and raised an alarm. After a lively exchange of fire the Bulgarians fled.

## DYE VAT BLOWS UP; 1 DYING; DOZEN HURT

### Wappingers Falls Plant Scene of Explosion.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A vat of the Standard Aniline Products, Inc., of Wappingers Falls, blew up late to-night.

The force of the explosion rocked houses throughout the village. Debris was blown out the blaze before it reached a second vat. At midnight it was still too early to tell whether there were any bodies in the ruins. Three men were seriously injured, one person suffering from burns.

The Aniline Products manufactures dyes. The cause of the explosion is not yet known.

## DOGS TEAR CHILD TRAPPED IN LOT

### Little Harlem Girl, Bitten and Clawed, Dying from Her Injuries.

Five-year-old Mary Minnaugh, imprisoned last night with two savage bulldogs in a fenced vacant lot, was bitten and clawed so severely that she is dying in Harlem Hospital. The child's playmate, in escaping through a gate equipped with a spring lock, closed the latch in her excitement, barring Mary's only exit.

When policemen from the East 126th Street station battered open the gate and leaped into the lot, the two dogs were dragging the child over the vacant plot. Scores of persons from a tall apartment house nearby, and from the rear of stores and lofts on 126th Street, watched the policemen struggle until both dogs had been shot.

Mary's father is a motorman on the Second Avenue Elevated road, and it was soon after 5 o'clock last night that the child gained permission from her mother to sit on the stoop of her home, at 1806 Park Avenue, and "give daddy his supper-time kiss as soon as he comes."

Joined by Playmate.

Mary waited until 5:30 o'clock. "Daddy" hadn't appeared, but another little girl about Mary's age—the police have not learned her name—toddled around the corner, dragging a dirty rag doll by a disjointed arm.

Mary and the other child decided to slip over to the vacant lot in East 124th Street, near Madison Avenue, to play until Mary's "daddy" arrived. They knew the lot was surrounded by an eight-foot board fence, and that the only entrance to it was a wooden gate. They knew, too, that the only way of reaching this gate was through the basement of the Park View apartment house, at 9147 Park Avenue.

In the basement of this building Charles Agello, the janitor, kept his two blooded bulldogs—one a pure white animal, weighing fifty pounds, the other a mottled black and white, weighing a few pounds less than her mate. As the children trooped through the cellar, the dogs, unleashed and unattended, put their noses to the ground and silently followed them.

The limp ragdoll had just been carefully seated in an old chair Mary and her playmate found in the vacant lot when the bigger bulldog bounded through the open gateway. Behind him came the other.

"Hello there, doggies!" a woman sitting in an open window of the Park View apartments heard Mary call.

Attacked Without Warning.

Both dogs, their tails drooping, trotted over to where the children were at play. Without even a warning growl, the smaller dog sprang at Mary's throat, sank her teeth deeply in the flesh and bore the child to the ground. The other dog, with an angry snarl, sprang at Mary's playmate. He missed his mark. Before he could recover himself for another plunge the girl

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## FRENCH PIERCE FOE'S LINE IN VERDUN DRIVE

### Reach Outskirts of Fleury and Capture 700 Men.

## GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS BROKEN

### Recuperative Power of Ally Wins Praise of British.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.

London, Aug. 3.—The wonderful recuperative power of France, who has been continuing her successful drive at Verdun to-day, while winning lesser victories on the Somme, has caused unstinted admiration in London. This was the 165th day of the Verdun struggle, and the fact that the French could push their advance clear to the outskirts of Fleury, and capture another 700 men, shows how strong she remains after the losses of the last two years.

The French attack has apparently driven from the mind of the Crown Prince all idea of pressing the new drive which he seemed to be contemplating. The German artillery has been active along much of the Verdun front, but infantry activity has been limited to attempts to regain lost ground. The vigor and unexpectedness of the French attack is unopposed by Berlin, which concedes that she has gained ground.

The French drive, which yesterday developed along a three-mile front, was narrowed to-day to the sector in front of Fleury, where the poilus got into the outskirts of the town, and even passed the railroad station. Their captures to-day bring the total since August 1 up to 1,100. A series of German counter attacks were made against the Fleury positions, but all broke down with heavy loss.

French Busy on Somme Front.

On the Somme front the French were also very busy, though the intense heat and the dust have kept the Allies from attempting any large operations. The heat is almost intolerable, so much so that almost all day there is a respite, even the artillery doing most of its work at night.

Last night the Germans launched several assaults on the newly won French trenches at the Monacu farm, but gained nothing. An attacking force was also driven back south of the big offensive Delville Wood. The French success there last Sunday, which previously had not been admitted by Berlin.

Germany also reports that seven French attacks in this region broke down and that her barrage fire had prevented a general attack which she believed imminent after heavy artillery preparation.

The British report the barrage fire, with their wonder as to its cause. Their front was comparatively quiet. They made a little gain in a bombing attack north of Bazentin le Petit, and easily repulsed four German attacks on the Delville Wood. They also did a little work in preparing for the next advance when their artillery fire drove the German garrison from a strong work between Pozieres and Thiepval.

Garrison Almost Wiped Out.

The garrison was forced to flee across the open, and was practically wiped out by machine gun fire. The British made no attempt to occupy the work. This is one of the first demonstrations of the value of the capture of Pozieres, since it was the observation post from there that controlled the artillery.

In the meanwhile the British have labored in the heat and dust to strengthen their new positions, till they are almost impregnable, and unlikely to fall before the most determined German attack, though there are still no signs of the promised German counter-offensive developing. The British are not worried by the fact that their delay in giving the Germans time to construct new defences in the rear of what were their last ones. Since they have carried lines which had every advantage.

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## PLAGUE GAINS 217 CASES; 43 DEATHS IN CITY

### Physicians and Visiting Experts Hold 2 Hour Conference

## NEW RECORD HITS ALL BOROUGHES

### Officials Believe Epidemic Will Exceed 10,000 Before It Is Checked.

With 217 cases of infantile paralysis reported yesterday and the health authorities helpless to stop the spread of the disease, the menace to the city's children from the epidemic is greater than at any time since its outbreak. The previous high record—195 cases, on July 11—was broken. In Manhattan especially, where seventy-six cases were reported, the worst fears of the authorities were realized. Forty-six is the highest number found on any other day in the borough.

In every part of Manhattan, except Morningside Heights, from its southern end to West 178th Street cases were found. Several were reported from Washington Heights, which had been comparatively immune.

Upon Brooklyn, also, the disease tightened its grip, ninety-two cases being reported there. Queens had thirty-three new cases, nine more than ever before. The Bronx and Richmond each reported eight.

May Exceed 10,000-Mark Now.

Members of the Health Department's medical staff were silent as to the significance of the marked increase above the 166 cases reported Wednesday. The rise in Manhattan was not unexpected, but they had believed that the epidemic was on the wane in Brooklyn. It is freely predicted, in view of the rapid spread of the disease during the last week, that the number of cases may exceed 10,000 before the plague ends.

Forty-three deaths were reported yesterday to the Health Department, an increase of two above the day before. The death toll has now risen to 980 in 4,505 cases. This is the highest mortality from the disease ever known.

The pathologists and bacteriologists invited by the Health Department to study the epidemic met yesterday morning at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Health Commissioner Emerson first told of the spread of the disease in the city, illustrating his address with the charts and records of the department.

Experts' Meeting Secret.

Most of the meeting, which was held behind closed doors and lasted about two hours and a half, was taken up by a general discussion of various phases of the epidemic and the fight against it, including racial susceptibility, the importance of early diagnosis, and the discovery of carriers of the disease.

Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Pennsylvania; Dr. J. W. Jobling, of Vanderbilt University; Dr. Theobald Smith, of the Rockefeller Institute, and Dr. G. W. McCoy, of the United States Department of Agriculture, were members of the committee. Its members are expected to result from the conference. One will deal with laboratory investigations and problems. Its members are Dr. Flexner, chairman; Dr. Ludwig Hektoen, of the University of Chicago; Dr. Hans Zinsser, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. Richard M. Pearce, of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. J. W. Jobling, of Vanderbilt University; Dr. Theobald Smith, of the Rockefeller Institute, and Dr. G. W. McCoy, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Seek Way to Curb Menace.

The other committee will consider practical measures for meeting the menace of the epidemic. Its members include Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, of the University of Michigan; Dr. M. J. Rosenau, of the Harvard Medical School; Dr. John Howland, of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Charles G. Bass, of Tulane University, and Dr. William H. Park, director of the Health Department's bureau of laboratories.

These committees met last evening. They will report the results of their conferences, with recommendations of

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## SUBWAY GUARDS PLEDGE LOYALTY

One hundred subway guards, professing to represent trainmen of the whole Interborough system, last night pledged their loyalty to the company in a letter to Frank Hedley, the general manager.

They said, "The public can depend on us, and we assure also the I. R. T. Company that the subway employees will never be the prey or obey the orders given us from any prejudiced organization, but we will continue to obey such orders given us by the officers of our company, as always has been."

"Intimidation and threats will never induce us to abandon our work and our positions, no matter what the threats will be."

## NO THIRD TICKET, MOOSE DECISION

### Indianapolis Conference to Reorganize Party After November Election.

Indianapolis, Aug. 3.—Plans for the reorganization and perpetuation of the Progressive party as a national political organization were adopted here to-night at a conference of Bull Moose representatives. The conference, after a heated discussion, decided it would be impracticable at this late date to reassemble the Progressive National Convention and fill the vacancy on the national ticket caused by Theodore Roosevelt's declination.

Instead, the organization will put up an electoral ticket in every state where there is the nucleus of an organization left, bearing the name of John M. Parker, of Louisiana, nominee for Vice-President, in the hope of perhaps electing enough Presidential electors, who might prove the balance of power in the event of a close contest between the two parties.

Among the states in which this plan will be carried out are Louisiana, Maryland, Indiana, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Utah, North Dakota and Minnesota.

Hale To Be in Charge.

J. A. H. Hopkins, of New Jersey, was chosen treasurer of the reorganized Bull Moose party, and Matthew Hale, of Massachusetts, vice-chairman of the national committee, will be in active charge of the campaign.

An executive committee of fifteen members will be named by Vice-Chairman Hale to cooperate with the fifteen members of the national committee who refused to vote for the endorsement of Charles E. Hughes at Chicago, June 26, in rehabilitating the party. This committee will meet after the election to formulate plans for the perpetuation of the party. These plans may include some kind of an amalgamation with the Prohibition, Socialist and Woman's parties.

Edwin M. Lee, of Indiana; A. D. Norton, of Missouri; Bainbridge Colby, of New York; C. F. Hoffman, of Michigan; McClure, of Georgia, and C. W. McCall, of New York, were named members of the executive committee. The other members will be announced by Vice-Chairman Hale in a few weeks.

An address was issued by the conference, which in part said:

Hits at National Committee.

"It is useless to deny or to deceive ourselves as to the gravity of effect upon the party of the blows which it has sustained through the defection of many of its leaders, and through the betrayal by the National Committee of the trust confided in it by the party membership. Men whom we have looked upon as leaders and whom we have sought to follow have not only abandoned the party's cause, but have sought to sacrifice its future and to compromise the dignity of its individual membership by a collective withdrawal with the Republican party to deliver our party strength to the Republican Presidential ticket."

## NO ENGAGEMENT RING FOR THIS CEREMONY

### Court to Hold Diamond Pledge Until After Wedding.

Any way the case comes out it looks as if Samuel Tanager, of 400 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, is going to lead a bride to the altar sans engagement ring in September.

Samuel Tanager, however, has a ring in his pocket, and he has pledged it to follow him to the altar, where he will wear it as a reminder of his promise to marry the girl he has chosen.

Mrs. Ida Henlein, a summer colonist at Woodlawn Beach, Long Island, was ordered to the Richmond County jail yesterday in default of \$1,000 bail. She is charged with the larceny of the ring Sunday, Tanager and his affianced went bathing at Woodlawn and the young woman lost her diamond solitaire, which cost Tanager \$250.

According to Daisy Gell, a camper, Mrs. Henlein found the ring. Tanager asked her to return it, promising a reward. However, Samuel Tanager, who is a well-known character in the neighborhood, had lost it in a law suit. Tanager caused her arrest, and in Magistrate Evans's court she produced the ring. Tanager wanted it at once, but the judge said the ring must remain in the law's custody until the grand jury acts on Mrs. Henlein's case in October. And the wedding will be in September.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER—See the case of six glass stoppered bottles—ADVT.

## FEW CREWS WILL QUIT, ROADS' HEADS DECLARE

### Ultimatum Which Threatens the Manhattan and Queens Surface Lines Expires at 3 P. M.

## I. R. T. EMPLOYEES PLEDGE LOYALTY, SHONTS SAYS

### Subway and "L" Out Wednesday, B. R. T. by End of Week, Is Threat—Second Ave. Organizes.

The outstanding developments in the strike situation yesterday were these:

1. Demands for union recognition and higher wages were presented to the New York Railways Company, operators of the green cars in Manhattan, and the New York & Queens County Road. The ultimatums expire at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Meetings of employees to act upon the companies' answers will be held to-night.

2. Mayor Mitchell's conference with officials of the two companies and the union officials failed to arrive at a method for a peaceful settlement of difficulties.

3. Oscar Straus, chairman of the Public Service Commission, warned both sides that any action by either to aggravate the present situation would prejudice its case before the public. The union officials protested in vain against the chairman's statement and then decided to pay no attention to it.

4. Labor leaders threatened to call strikes on the subway and elevated lines in Manhattan and The Bronx by next Tuesday or Wednesday if demands of employees on these roads, similar to the other demands but not yet formulated, were not conceded. They threatened to do the same thing for the B. R. T. lines by the end of the week.

5. Demands for union recognition and higher wages for employees on the Second Avenue surface line, a smaller separate company operating in Manhattan, have been drawn and will probably be presented to-day.

The threatened tie-up of surface car lines in Manhattan and Queens within twenty-four hours depends solely upon the ability of the labor leaders to execute their threat to get enough men to quit their jobs. Developments yesterday indicated that there appears to be no chance of averting strikes on these lines and all other surface, subway and elevated lines in the greater city.

The only hope some five million New Yorkers have of avoiding a complete city-wide halting of cars rests upon the strength which the contending forces, the transit companies and the labor leaders, can muster when the battle lines are drawn.

Peace Fading Rapidly.

Demands for union recognition and higher wages were presented yesterday to the New York Railways Company, operating the green cars in Manhattan, and the New York & Queens County Railway. The employees' ultimatums expire at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Meetings of the two sets of carmen, aggregating about 4,500 operators of half as many cars in the two boroughs, will be held to-night to act upon the companies' answer. Chances of a peaceful solution in the interim are decidedly slim.

Besides the crisis affecting the two systems mentioned, demands were formulated yesterday for presentation to the Second Avenue Railroad Company, the only other operator of surface lines in Manhattan. It is the union programme, in the event that other companies likewise refuse to recognize the union, to call strikes in the following order: Subway and elevated lines by next Tuesday or Wednesday, B. R. T. by the end of the week. The organization of the employees looking toward carrying out this programme is reported to be progressing rapidly.

Companies Depend on Men.

On the other hand, the management of the New York Railways Company, the Interborough and the B. R. T. are relying upon a considerable nucleus of their men to stand by the company in sufficient numbers to enable them to break the threatened strikes at the outset. Frank Hedley, general manager of the Interborough and New York Railways lines, doubts that the union has recruited enough men to effect a general walkout. What the companies fear most of all is intimidation of their men, and they are relying upon the police to prevent that.

Action taken last night by 400 employees of the New York & Queens County Railway indicated, as did the meetings of the New York Railways men the night before, that the union officials may not be able to make their strikes as effective as they plan. This group of Queens trolley men, two-thirds of the company's roster of employees, signed an agreement to stand by the company and run its cars. At least several score of the signers were men who had already enrolled in the carmen's union.

Theodore P. Shonts, president, and Frank Hedley, vice-president and general manager of the New York Railways Company and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, addressed 1,500 employees of the Interborough last night at a lawn party in the grounds

## THIEVES IGNORE GEMS; TAKE HAM SANDWICHES

### Burglars Steal Food Only at Two Bayonne Homes.

Bayonne's latest burglars could scarcely be called epicures, but they showed that they can respect the attachment of a householder for his silverplate.

The burglars forced an entrance to the home of the Rev. Sarinus Reichnitzer, pastor of the Forty-eighth Street Methodist Church, at 38 West Forty-fourth Street, early yesterday, and, ignoring jewels, money and silver, made their way to the kitchen by the shortest route. There were many kinds of delicacies in the icebox, but the intruders contented themselves with ham sandwiches.

Departing as unceremoniously as they had come, they entered the home of Floyd Davis, at 44 West Forty-fourth Street, and helped themselves to preserves and canned fruits for dessert.

## MAN-EATING SHARK CAUGHT IN THE SOUND

### Fish Bites Man's Hand and Tears Piece Out of Boat.

Southold, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A man-eating shark was caught on the Sound west of this village to-day by Paul E. Taylor, a summer colonist, of 348 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

With L. W. Korn, election commissioner, and a party of friends, Mr. Taylor went shark fishing. A shark swallowed the baited hook and a battle royal followed. First the fish took a bite out of Mr. Taylor's hand, and then it took a bite out of his boat, nearly sinking the craft.

The shark was landed and now is on exhibition in the postoffice. It measures 7 feet 10 inches and weighs 160 pounds.